*" Hatters' Union" are almost all Jews, and so are the manufacturers and sub-contractors in practically all the branches of the clothing trade.

Besides Xew York and Chicago, Philadelphia and Rochester are centres of the clothing industry, with almost only Jewish employers and numerous Jewish, workmen.

Although the Jews have by now worked for nearly fifty years in the clothing industry, they feel no pride in, nor attachment to it. The Jewish workmen look upon work in the sweat-shops as a bitter necessity, and hope as soon as possible to change their occupation. Owing to restrictions on immigration, the number of Jewish workmen in the clothing industry will steadily decline, as no new immigrants will replace those who pass into other professions. Even now of the Jewish workmen in the clothing trade not quite 10 per cent are American-born; it is a typical trade of the first generation of immigrants. The second generation turns to desk-work, the liberal professions, and commerce.

Further, the Jews are numerous among both employers and workmen in the manufacture of knitwear, furniture, furs, tobacco, and footwear.

In July 1929, an inquiry into the number of Jews in the fifty largest trade unions of New York (which included shop-assistants, etc.) showed that among their 392,652 members, there were 134,020 Jews, forming 34-1 per

cent.[1] This corresponds approximately to the proportion which they form in the population. The clothing trades employ 71_3190 of the 134,020 Jewish workmen, *i.e.* 53-6 per cent. The building trades, with their relatively higfr percentage of 13-5, come next.

While the number of Jewish home workers is considerable, that of independent artisans is extremely small. They have maintained themselves only as watchmakers, jewellers, plumbers, cobblers, glaziers, butchers, and bakers.

[1] Linfield in *The American Jewish Year-Book,* for 5690 (Philadelphia, 1929), p. 203.